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# 柔性桩黏性土的非极限主动土压力

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**摘要:**以柔性桩支护的黏性土基坑边坡为研究对象,考虑桩后土拱效应、非极限状态下桩土内摩擦角和黏聚力发挥值、桩后土体内摩擦角和黏聚力发挥值的影响,从黏性土应力莫尔圆出发,采用微层分析法建立静力平衡,搜索桩后土体潜在滑动面,推导柔性桩黏性土的非极限主动土压力计算式。通过实例计算对比分析了本文计算理论与经典 Rankine 计算理论,本文计算方法计算得到的主动土压力大于 Rankine 计算值,合力作用位置高于 Rankine 计算值,潜在滑动面范围小于 Rankine 极限状态滑动面。

**关键词:**应力莫尔圆;非极限状态;主动土压力;微层分析法;土拱效应

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## Active earth pressure of cohesive soil against flexible pile under nonlimit state

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**Abstract:** Considering soil arching effects, the internal friction angle and cohesive force between pile and soil, between soil particles are generally under nonlimit state. Cohesive soil slope supported by flexible pile is studied and the potential slope sliding surface is searched and the formulas of the active earth pressure of cohesive soil under nonlimit state against flexible pile is derived via Mohr circle of stress, micro layer analysis method as well as the static equilibrium. The difference between the theory proposed and Rankine solution is studied via comparison with engineering applications. The active earth pressure calculated by proposed method in this paper is greater, while the location impacted by resultant force of the active earth pressure is higher. Besides, the ranse of potential sliding surface is smaller than that of sliding surface under Rankine limit state.

**Keywords:** mohr circle of stress; nonlimit state; active earth pressure; micro layer analysis method; soil arching effects

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主动土压力产生的根源在于土体中的侧向应力,经典的 Rankine 和 Coulomb 计算理论计算的是墙的位移达到极限状态时,土体对墙的作用力,理论简单实用,应用广泛<sup>[1-3]</sup>。但不适用于位移需要严格控制、支护形式为柔性桩的基坑边坡。

在目前的研究中,一方面,徐日庆等<sup>[4]</sup>总结了非极限状态土压力计算通常采用的两种方法:一是拟合土压力随位移变化的关系曲线;二是推导非极限状态下的强度参数发挥值,替换经典土压力理论的极限强度参数。由于土压力和位移的关系并不具有唯一性,方法一具有一定的局限性<sup>[5]</sup>;方法二能够反映边坡位移变化后墙后土应力的变化,因此,研究较多。Chang<sup>[6]</sup>假设内摩擦角发挥值随位移线性增加,提出了非极限状态下土压力的计算方法;卢坤林等<sup>[7]</sup>、张永兴等<sup>[8]</sup>、胡俊强等<sup>[9]</sup>、朱建明等<sup>[10]</sup>、王仕传等<sup>[11]</sup>假设墙后滑动面为一水平倾角不变的直线,采用水平层析法、应力莫尔圆和静力平衡条件推导了挡土墙砂性土非极限状态下的主动土压力计算方程;徐日庆等<sup>[4]</sup>、涂兵雄等<sup>[12]</sup>、娄培杰<sup>[13]</sup>考虑黏聚力的影响给出了挡土墙黏性土非极限主动土压力的计算公式。另一方面,对具有柔性变形支护桩基坑边坡的主动土压力的研究文献较少,大多非极限主动土压力研究建立在刚性挡墙基础上。Milligan<sup>[14]</sup>采用模型试验研究了砂性土内撑式柔性挡土墙滑裂面的发展。陈页开<sup>[15]</sup>概述了柔性挡墙涉及到的土拱、土压力沿桩身分布的研究状况,采用数值分析方法,探讨了柔性挡墙的土压力问题。陆培毅等<sup>[16]</sup>通过

$$\sin \varphi_m = \frac{(1 - R_f + \eta R_f)(1 - K_0)(1 + \sin \varphi) + \eta \sin \varphi(1 + K_0) - \eta(1 - K_0)}{(1 - R_f + \eta R_f)(1 + K_0)(1 + \sin \varphi) - \eta \sin \varphi(1 + K_0) + \eta(1 - K_0)}$$

对于墙土之间的外摩擦角  $\delta_{qm}$ ,在考虑复杂位移模式下的土压力问题时,采用龚慈等<sup>[19]</sup>提出的公式

$$\tan \delta_{qm} = \tan \delta_0 + \frac{4}{\pi} \arctan \eta (\tan \delta - \tan \delta_0)$$

式中: $\eta = S(z)/S_a$ ;  $\delta_0 = \varphi/2$ ,  $\delta$  为实测值,缺乏资料时,可取  $\delta = 2\varphi/3$ ,极限状态所需位移值在《加拿大基坑工程手册》<sup>[20]</sup>(第四版)中有相关取值建议。

同时,假设桩土之间黏聚力发挥值  $c_{qm}$  和土的黏聚力发挥值  $c_m$  随位移具有相同的变化规律。桩土之间的黏聚力  $c_q = 2c/3$ <sup>[21]</sup>,黏聚力发挥值可根据应力莫尔圆的几何关系得到。

$$c_m = \frac{\tan \varphi_m}{\tan \varphi} c$$

$$c_{qm} = \frac{\tan \varphi_m}{\tan \varphi} c_q$$

## 2 柔性桩桩后黏性土应力状态分析

基坑边坡在变形过程中,桩后土体形成一条水

室内试验对柔性挡土墙土压力分布进行了测试。应宏伟等<sup>[17]</sup>采用中间状态系数研究了任意位移下柔性挡墙主动土压力合力及其分布的计算方法。

综上所述,目前针对柔性桩黏性土的非极限主动土压力的理论研究和推导较少,基坑支护设计仍然采用经典的土力学理论,并没有学者提出一个针对柔性桩的土压力计算改进公式。章瑞文<sup>[18]</sup>认为,墙后土拱效应引起的滑动面土体主应力偏角沿墙高变化,滑动面应是一条水平倾角由上向下逐渐减小的曲面,研究了在主应力偏转、水平土层剪应力作用和滑动面倾角变化,刚性挡土墙平移、转动等条件下,砂性土的主动土压力理论,简化考虑强度参数与墙高线性相关,研究成果并非完全适用于柔性变形条件下黏性土的非极限土压力理论。在章瑞文<sup>[18]</sup>的基础上,本文考虑非极限位移状态下内摩擦角、黏聚力的发挥值与桩身位移的关系,应用微层分析法、应力莫尔圆分析桩后土体应力状态,迭代计算搜索桩后潜在滑动面,推导研究在柔性变形模式下,黏性土非极限主动土压力计算式。

### 1 非极限状态下强度参数的发挥值

当柔性桩背离土体移动而处于中间主动状态时,土的内摩擦角没有全部发挥,而是处于初始值和极限值之间的某个值。徐日庆等<sup>[4]</sup>利用黏性土应力莫尔圆以及卸荷应力路径的三轴试验类比墙后土体的侧向变形过程,建立了非极限状态下土体内摩擦角发挥值  $\varphi_m$  与位移比  $\eta$  的关系。

平倾角由上向下逐渐减小的滑裂面,如图 1 所示的 BC 面。取桩后滑动土体某一层土条进行力学行为分析,如图 2 所示。土条受到下部土体和柔性桩的双重约束,下部土体阻止其水平移动,桩身阻止其竖向移动,在双重约束共同作用下,桩后土体产生土拱效应,出现剪应力和剪切变形,且两个方向的剪应力大小相等,方向相反。若桩面光滑,桩后土体便不会出现剪应力作用,与朗肯土压力理论一致。因此,考虑桩身摩擦作用,桩后滑动土体的水平土条间一定

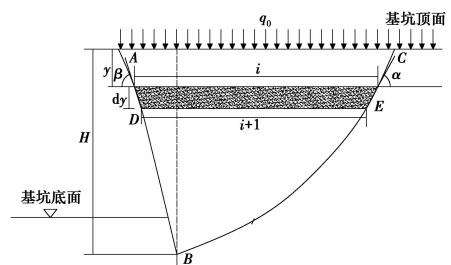


图 1 边坡计算模型

Fig. 1 Calculation model of slope

存在剪应力作用。

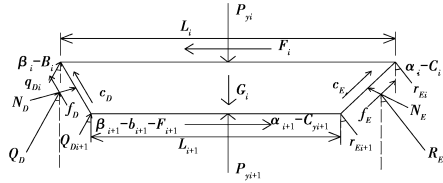


图 2 土条力学分析

Fig. 2 Micro layer mechanics analysis

1) 对桩后土体 E 点进行应力状态分析, 如图 3 所示, 土体受竖向和水平正应力、剪应力作用, 主应力发生偏转。

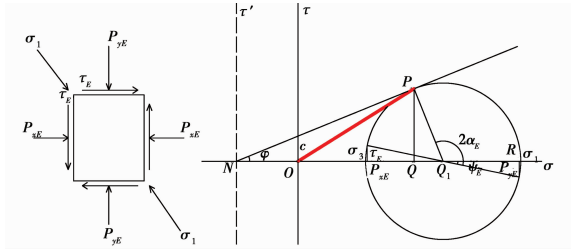


图 3 滑裂面土体应力状态

Fig. 3 The soil stress state near sliding surface

坐标转换:

$$\begin{aligned} \tau' &= \tau \\ \sigma' &= \sigma + c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi} \\ k_{ai} &= \tan^2(45 - \varphi_{mi}/2) \\ R_i &= \frac{(1 - k_{ai})(\sigma_{1i} + c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi})}{2} \end{aligned}$$

E 点应力

$$p_{xEi} = \frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} (1 - \cos \psi_{Ei} \sin \varphi_{mi}) - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi}$$

$$p_{yEi} = \frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} (1 + \cos \psi_{Ei} \sin \varphi_{mi}) - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi}$$

$$\tau_{Ei} = R_i \sin \psi_{Ei}$$

$$\psi_{Ei} = 2\alpha_i - \frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi_{mi}$$

$$C_i = \arctan \frac{PQ}{OQ} = \arctan$$

$$\left( \frac{R_i \cos \varphi_{mi}}{\frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} - R_i \sin \varphi_{mi} - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi}} \right)$$

当  $OQ = \frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} - R_i \sin \varphi_{mi} - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi} > 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} r_{xi} &= \sqrt{\left( \frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} - R_i \sin \varphi_{mi} - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi} \right)^2 + (R_i \cos \varphi_{mi})^2} \sin(\alpha_i - C_i) r_{yi} = \\ &= \sqrt{\left( \frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} - R_i \sin \varphi_{mi} - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi} \right)^2 + (R_i \cos \varphi_{mi})^2} \cos(\alpha_i - C_i) \end{aligned}$$

当  $OQ = \frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} - R_i \sin \varphi_{mi} - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi} < 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} r_{xi} &= -\sqrt{\left( \frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} - R_i \sin \varphi_{mi} - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi} \right)^2 + (R_i \cos \varphi_{mi})^2} \sin(\alpha_i - C_i) r_{yi} = \\ &= -\sqrt{\left( \frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} - R_i \sin \varphi_{mi} - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi} \right)^2 + (R_i \cos \varphi_{mi})^2} \cos(\alpha_i - C_i) \end{aligned}$$

当  $OQ = \frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} - R_i \sin \varphi_{mi} - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi} = 0$  时

$$r_{xi} = -R_i \cos \varphi_{mi} \sin \alpha_i$$

$$r_{yi} = R_i \cos \varphi_{mi} \cos \alpha_i$$

2) 对桩后某一点土体 D 点进行应力状态分析, 如图 4、图 5 所示, 土体受竖向和水平正应力、剪应力作用, 主应力发生偏转。

a. 当  $\delta_i < \varphi_i$  时

坐标转换

$$\begin{aligned} \tau' &= \tau \\ \sigma' &= \sigma + c_{qmi} \cot \delta_{qmi} \\ \sigma'' &= \sigma + c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi} \\ k_{ai} &= \tan^2(45 - \varphi_{mi}/2) \\ R_i &= \frac{(1 - k_{ai})(\sigma_{1i} + c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi})}{2} \end{aligned}$$

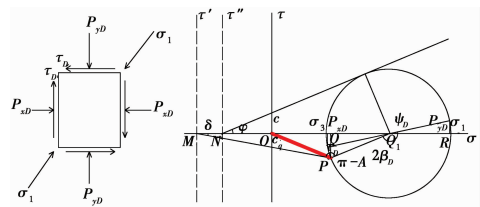


图 4  $\delta_i < \varphi_i$  时, 桩后土体应力状态

Fig. 4 The soil stress state near the pile

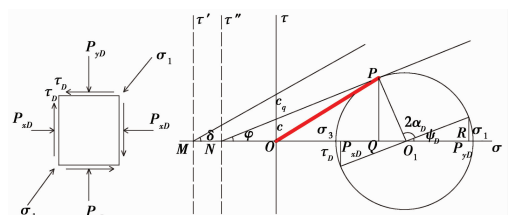


图 5  $\delta_i < \varphi_i$  时, 桩后土体应力状态

Fig. 5 The soil stress state near the pile

D 点应力

$$\tau_{Di} = R_i \sin \psi_{Di}$$

$$p_{xDi} = \frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} (1 - \cos \psi_{Di} \sin \varphi_{mi}) - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi}$$

$$\psi_{Di} = 2\beta_i - \pi + A_i - \delta_{qmi}$$

$$p_{yDi} = \frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} (1 + \cos \psi_{Di} \sin \varphi_{mi}) - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi}$$

$$A_i = \arcsin\left(\frac{\sin \delta_{qmi}}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} - \frac{\sin \delta_{qmi}}{R_i} (c_{mi} \cot \delta_{qmi} - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi})\right)$$

$$B_i = \arctan \frac{PQ}{OQ} = \arctan \left[ \frac{R_i \sin(A_i - \delta_{qmi})}{\frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi} - R_i \cos(A_i - \delta_{qmi})} \right]$$

当  $OQ = \frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi} - R_i \cos(A_i - \delta_{qmi}) > 0$  时,

$$q_{xi} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi} - R_i \cos(A_i - \delta_{qmi})\right)^2 + (R_i \sin(A_i - \delta_{qmi}))^2} \sin(\beta_i - B_i) q_{yi} =$$

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi} - R_i \cos(A_i - \delta_{qmi})\right)^2 + (R_i \sin(A_i - \delta_{qmi}))^2} \cos(\beta_i - B_i)$$

当  $OQ = \frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi} - R_i \cos(A_i - \delta_{qmi}) < 0$  时,

$$q_{xi} = -\sqrt{\left(\frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi} - R_i \cos(A_i - \delta_{qmi})\right)^2 + (R_i \sin(A_i - \delta_{qmi}))^2} \sin(\beta_i - B_i) q_{yi} =$$

$$-\sqrt{\left(\frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi} - R_i \cos(A_i - \delta_{qmi})\right)^2 + (R_i \sin(A_i - \delta_{qmi}))^2} \cos(\beta_i - B_i)$$

当  $OQ = \frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi} - R_i \cos(A_i - \delta_{qmi}) =$

D 点应力

$$p_{xDi} = \frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} (1 - \cos \psi_{Di} \sin \varphi_{mi}) - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi}$$

$$p_{yDi} = \frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} (1 + \cos \psi_{Di} \sin \varphi_{mi}) - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi}$$

$$\tau_{Di} = R_i \sin \psi_{Di}$$

0 时,

$$q_{xi} = -R_i \sin(A_i - \delta_{qmi}) \cos \beta_i$$

$$q_{yi} = R_i \sin(A_i - \delta_{qmi}) \sin \beta_i$$

b. 当  $\delta_i > \varphi_i$  时

坐标转换

$$\tau' = \tau$$

$$\sigma' = \sigma + c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi}$$

$$k_{ai} = \tan^2(45 - \varphi_{mi}/2)$$

$$R_i = \frac{(1 - k_{ai})(\sigma_{1i} + c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi})}{2}$$

$$\psi_D = \frac{\pi}{2} + \varphi_{mi} - 2\alpha_i$$

$$D_i = \arctan \left[ \frac{R \cos \varphi_{mi}}{\frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} - R_i \sin \varphi_{mi} - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi}} \right]$$

当  $OQ = \frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} - R_i \sin \varphi_{mi} - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi} > 0$  时,

$$q_{xi} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} - R_i \sin \varphi_{mi} - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi}\right)^2 + (R_i \cos \varphi_{mi})^2} \sin(\alpha_i - D_i) q_{yi} =$$

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} - R_i \sin \varphi_{mi} - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi}\right)^2 + (R_i \cos \varphi_{mi})^2} \cos(\alpha_i - D_i)$$

当  $OQ = \frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} - R_i \sin \varphi_{mi} - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi} < 0$  时,

$$q_{xi} = -\sqrt{\left(\frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} - R_i \sin \varphi_{mi} - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi}\right)^2 + (R_i \cos \varphi_{mi})^2} \sin(\alpha_i - D_i) q_{yi} =$$

$$-\sqrt{\left(\frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} - R_i \sin \varphi_{mi} - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi}\right)^2 + (R_i \cos \varphi_{mi})^2} \cos(\alpha_i - D_i)$$

当  $OQ = \frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} - R_i \sin \varphi_{mi} - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi} = 0$  时,

$$q_{xi} = -R_i \cos \varphi_{mi} \sin \alpha_i$$

$$q_{yi} = R_i \cos \varphi_{mi} \cos \alpha_i$$

### 3 柔性桩非极限土压力计算公式推导

对作用在单元水平土条上的各个力进行分析, 上述各式中  $\sigma_{1i}$  为自重应力。

土条表面各点的剪应力不同,但数值较小,可近似按平均值计算。

$$F_i = \frac{(\tau_{Di} + \tau_{Ei})}{2} L_i$$

土条表面各点的竖向应力也是变化的,为简化计算,假定土条各点的竖向应力呈线性变化,取  $D$ 、 $E$  两点的竖向应力平均值作为土层表面的竖向应力。

$$p_{yi} = \frac{p_{yDi} + p_{yEi}}{2}$$

桩后水平向反力

$$Q_{xi} = \frac{(q_{xi} + q_{xi+1}) \Delta y_i}{2}$$

桩后竖向反力

$$Q_{yi} = \frac{(q_{yi} + q_{yi+1}) \Delta y_i}{2}$$

滑裂面水平向反力

$$R_{xi} = \frac{(r_{xi} + r_{xi+1}) \Delta y_i}{2}$$

滑裂面竖向反力

$$R_{yi} = \frac{(r_{yi} + r_{yi+1}) \Delta y_i}{2}$$

$$p_{yi} = \frac{p_{yDi} + p_{yEi} + 2c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi}}{2} = \frac{(1 - k_{ni})(\sigma_{1i} + c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi})(2 + \cos \psi_{Di} \sin \varphi_{mi} + \cos \psi_{Ei} \sin \varphi_{mi})}{4 \sin \varphi_{mi}} \quad (1)$$

$$K_i = \frac{NQ}{NR} = \frac{\frac{R_i}{\sin \varphi_{mi}} - R_i \cos(A_i - \delta_{qmi})}{p_{yi}} = \frac{2(1 + \sin \varphi_{mi} \cos(2\beta_i - \psi_{Di}))}{2 + \cos \psi_{Di} \sin \varphi_{mi} + \cos \psi_{Ei} \sin \varphi_{mi}} \quad (2)$$

柔性桩桩后主动土压力即为正压力、正压力产生的摩擦力以及桩土之间的黏聚力的合力,主动土

$$E_{ai} = \sqrt{(p_{yi} K_i - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi})^2 + ((p_{yi} K_i - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi}) \tan \delta_{qmi} + c_{qmi})^2} \quad (3)$$

$$\theta_i = \arctan\left(\frac{(p_{yi} K_i - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi}) \tan \delta_{qmi} + c_{qmi}}{p_{yi} K_i - c_{mi} \cot \varphi_{mi}}\right) \quad (4)$$

经典 Rankine 计算理论假设墙背直立、光滑,土体达到极限平衡状态,即  $\varphi_{mi} = \varphi$ ,  $c_m = c$ ,  $\delta_{qmi} = \delta_q$ ,  $c_{qmi} = c_q$ ,  $\beta = 90^\circ$ , 应力偏转角  $\psi_D = 0$ ,  $\psi_E = 0$ 。代入式(4)计算化简得到

$$\begin{cases} E_{ai} = \sigma_1 \tan^2\left(45^\circ - \frac{\varphi}{2}\right) - 2c \tan\left(45^\circ - \frac{\varphi}{2}\right) \\ \theta = 0 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

与经典 Rankine 黏性土的主动土压力计算公式一致,说明以上推导过程正确。式(1)~(4)即为柔性桩黏性土的非极限主动土压力计算公式。

#### 4 柔性桩主动土压力计算结果比较

成都某黏性土基坑边坡深 6.0 m,长 30.0 m,采用柔性桩支护,桩长 11.0 m,桩径 1.0 m,桩间距

土层自重

$$\Delta G_i = \frac{\gamma(L_i + L_{i+1}) \Delta y_i}{2}$$

其中:

$$L_{i+1} = L_i - 2 \frac{\Delta y_i}{\tan \alpha_i + \tan \alpha_{i+1}}$$

根据静力平衡条件,有

$$\Sigma X = 0$$

$$Q_{xi} + F_{i+1} - R_{xi} - F_i = 0$$

$$\Sigma Y = 0$$

$$p_{yi+1} L_{i+1} + Q_{yi} + R_{yi} = p_{yi} L_i + \Delta G_i$$

基于以上静力平衡等式关系,假定边坡顶面滑裂面长度  $L_0$  以及滑裂角  $\alpha_0$ ,进行逐层计算。通过逐层计算解得墙脚附近的土层长度  $L_n$ ,若  $L_n$  不为零则需调整  $L_0$  重行计算,直至  $L_n$  基本接近零为止,完成滑动面搜索。同时,求解柔性桩主动土压力计算公式。

某一水平土层  $i$  的桩土接触面正压力系数  $K_i$  计算式为

压力及作用角表达式为

1.0 m。黏性土土性参数为:重度  $\gamma = 22 \text{ kN/m}^3$ , 强度  $c = 25 \text{ kPa}$ ,  $\varphi = 15^\circ$ 。桩土之间强度参数不明,可取  $c_q = 2c/3 = 16.67 \text{ kPa}$ ,  $\delta_q = 2\varphi/3 = 10^\circ$ 。柔性桩采用预埋测斜管进行变形测试,基坑开挖后柔性桩桩身变形测试结果如图 6 所示。

根据以上几何、土性参数以及边坡位移条件,采用本文的理论推导过程进行柔性桩黏性土非极限主动土压力求解,同时,与徐日庆等<sup>[4]</sup>计算理论、经典 Rankine 计算理论进行对比分析。本文计算理论潜在滑动面曲线和徐日庆等计算理论、经典 Rankine 计算理论滑动面曲线如图 7 所示。计算得到的潜在滑动面为一水平倾角逐渐减小的曲面,滑动面顶宽 7 m,徐日庆法滑动面顶宽 10 m,Rankine 极限滑动面顶宽 14.3 m,范围均大于本文计算潜在滑动面,且为一水平倾角不变的直线。

土压力计算结果如图 8 所示。本文计算的非极限主动土压力合力为 529 kN/m,作用位置距桩底

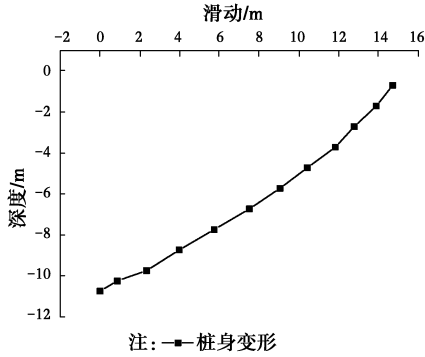


图 6 桩身变形曲线

Fig. 6 The deformation curve of pile body

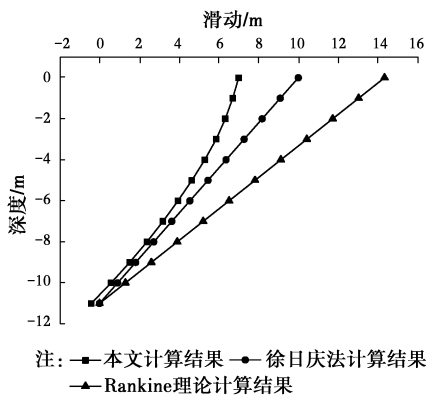


图 7 桩后滑动面对比

Fig. 7 Comparison of slope sliding surface

2.89 m;徐日庆法滑动面范围大于本文计算滑动面,滑动的土块作用在支护结构上的土压力更大,计算得到的非极限主动土压力合力为 541 kN/m,比本文计算值大 2%,作用位移距桩底 2.91 m,比本文计算值大 0.6%;Rankine 理论滑动面范围最大,滑动的土块最大,但边坡在极限位移状态时作用在支护结构上的土压力以变形的形式进行了释放,计算的极限主动土压力合力为 418 kN/m,比本文计算值小 22%,作用位置距桩底 2.68 m,比本文计算值小 8%。

## 5 结论

1)分析研究了在柔性变形模式下桩后黏性土应力状态。分析过程考虑了非极限状态下强度参数的发挥值、主应力偏转、水平土层剪应力作用和柔性桩、滑动面倾角变化的影响。

2)通过微层力学分析、静力平衡、莫尔强度理论等方法搜索了非极限柔性变形模式下黏性土基坑边坡潜在滑动面,同时,推导了柔性桩黏性土非极限主动土压力的计算式。

3)本文计算理论与经典理论实例计算结果表

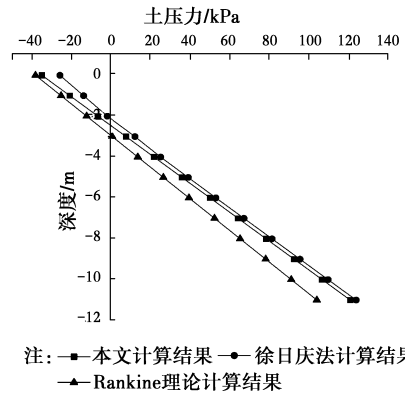


图 8 主动土压力分布对比

Fig. 8 Comparison of active earth pressure distribution

明,本文计算理论得到的主动土压力大于经典理论计算值,合力作用位置高于经典理论值,计算得到的潜在滑动面为一水平倾角逐渐减小的曲面,范围明显小于极限条件下滑动面。

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